

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

WHOLE NUMBER, 429.

THOMAS TIGAR, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$1,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$50 PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

ALL Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each line subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF INTEMPELANCE.

I, INTEMPELANCE, feeling quite feeble and frail, And fearing that death will soon o'er me prevail; Oppressed with diseases and pains so intense, They almost deprive me of reason and sense;—To the name of old Bacchus, my excellent lord, My last Will and Testament hereby record:

To my wife Mrs. Poverty, first I beow, My late splendid mansion that stands just below Where the heads of Rum River all course and flow:

To avoid all mistake concerning the spot, It lies, (if my memory deceives me not) In the state of Starvation, and County of Guill, Where the blood of poor Brandy was drunk as 'twas spilt,

The building is easily known at first view, The windows with bats and old rags through;

By a hole in the door you discover a mug On a small broken table beside neighbor jug;

A bed of torn quilts and loose straw next appear,

With a few rusty stools and one or two chairs My lot in the township of Swill tub I give To a trusty old friend Mr. Make-out-to-live, He dwells in Drunken hollow, his neighbors are few;

Their names are Gin-suckers Love Whiskey, & Blue.

My country seat standing upon a small mound, Long known by the title of Wallowing ground, I bequeath to Sir Jug-it, a man very fond Of living in fence corner, mud hole, and pond.

The names of my children I now must recall:

And first into Idleness, eldest of all,

I give and bequeath his own lawful right,

A lot in the township of Dream day-and-night:

Entitled, the Beggar's last shift for a meal;

Next Tattler Town Alms House and Ragmufferville.

On Lazarus next I intend to bestow,

A small piece of meadow quite fertile and low;

Situated near Sluggardsburg, just on the line That separates, Sjurious Liquors from Wine;

If farmed and improved with his usual care,

A splendid assortment of hogs 'twill bear.

The Drunkard, a child ever dear to my heart,

Comes in for a share of what I can impart;

He lies on the side of Slippery hill,

Iterations are drawn from the Worm of the Stills,

Just below sweeps the river of Death, dark and wide.

Eschdram he consumes brings him nearer Hades;

His but is so strongly contrived upon wheels,

It slides down the hillock whenever he reels.

To his wife a large bottle of tears I bequeath,

A bed of dry leaves with fresh thorns underneath,

A few worn out garments patched up so completely,

As to let in the cold, while they keep out the heat;

A cow so long fattened on nothing at all,

That she scarcely can rise if she happens to fall;

To himself I bequeath a most ardent desire,

From the mouth of a jug to inhale liquid fire.

I also will give the last of that remains

In the state of Disease and County of Pain;

Bounded north by the township of Foul-had-enough,

And east by the creek of a little raw stuff.

South by Destruction, a valley quite drear,

By Slagger hills westward where Tipplers repair.

The principal points of this portion of land,

Are Red nose adventurer, sore eyes at command

Reel hollow, Old hiccup point, Light headed

ferry,

Grog drinking, fall out point, half drunk and quite merry.

Mo cover, I give him a strong oaken cask,

A broken decanter, and small pocket flask;

The former with Spirits is full to the bung,

Containing a Serpent, whose poisonous tongue

Provokes fatal to all who are wounded thereby,

Some linger for years, others suddenly die.

The flask, too, is made with such wonderful art,

It conceals in the bottom a curious dart;

When the cork is withdrawn this dart strikes a blow.

That lays its possessor oft senseless and low.

To Tippler, my youngest but one I assign,

Twelve bottles of Porter, one barrel of Wine;

Well knowing his stomach out of repair,

I'll leave some good Cordial his languor to cheer

With an old copper kettle in which to boil stew

When his appetite calls for a warm dram or two,

And be it provided that when he grows old,

And all his possessions for whiskey are sold,

If he need a repose or steam rather high,

Free of charge he may sleep with the pigs in their sty.

Moderate Drinker, my youngest, and favorite child,

On whom with affection I ever have smiled; The' last, is not least—to him I intend

To give a Decanter, in lieu of a friend,

Containing fresh Bitters, for morn, noon, and night,

To make his ideas more active and bright;

Also to sharpen his relish for food,

And keep his whole system in regular mood;

When coldness or heat would enfeeble his frame

'Twill add certain vigor to life's tardy flame;

When wet or when dry, when sick or in health,

When poverty stricken, or encumbered with wealth;

When hungry or full, or desponding, or gay, 'Twill heighten his joys and chase sadness away; I likewise provide that a hoghead of rum,

Be laid up to serve him for years yet to come,

For time is advancing, when nought will suffice,

But to sit by his cup and drink till he dies,

I here should have mentioned more of my friends,

Were it not that strange slumber upon me descends,

My limbs failing—tremble, I scarcely can stand,

My senses grow torpid and death is at hand:

My Executor, old Mr. Grog-Shop, shall be,

He always has been a firm friend unto me;

All my goods and effects that remain must be sold;

Such as Shame, Rui, Sorrow, Diseases untold;

With Remorse and Deepair, to beggar and kill

My neighbors, whose names are not found in this will.

I wish to be laid in a coffin of lead,

A black whiskey bottle just under my head;

Then buried in Done over Island alone,

With my name simply carved on a common pine stone.

I hereby declare this my last will and dead,

None other, whatever, shall this supersede;

My hand shall bear witness this ninth of the sun,

In the year in which Bacchus was raised to the throne.

One thousand, eight hundred, and forty and one.

INTEMPELANCE. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and delivered by Intempele, the above named testator, as and for his last Will and Testament; in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

GLUTTONOUS APPETITE, EVERTHIRST TOPER, REASONLESS SPENDALL.

JUVENILE BARD,
RURAL HILLS, MD.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

More Mormon Boo's found.—A young man in Pike Co. I know, lately dreamed three nights in succession that there was treasure concealed to a mound in his neighborhood. Impressed with the circumstance of having the same dream so often he commenced digging in the mound, and after getting some 10 or 12 persons to help him dug down to the depth of 11 feet, when they came to a bed of limestone, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire. After digging two feet through this, they discovered six iron plates, fastened together by iron wires. They were much corroded, but having been cleaned up were found to be covered with hieroglyphics. The plates are each four inches in length, one inch and three-quarters wide at the top, and two inches and three-quarters wide at the bottom, darling out to point. There are four lines of characters or hieroglyphics on each; on one side of the plates are parallel lines running lengthwise. A few of the characters resemble, in their form, the Roman capitals of our alphabet—for instance, the capital B and X appear very distinct. In addition there are rude representations of three human heads on one of the plates, the largest in the middle; from this head proceed marks of rays, resembling those which usually surround the head of Christ in the pictorial representation of his person.—

Now, if you shoot a partridge, and cut open his crop and find in it acorns and buds,

you at once infer that acorns and buds are the natural food of the bird. So by chemical analysis you ascertain precisely what kind of food corn requires. Now as corn stalks

contain the very elements of the food re-

quired by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhaust,

the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that corn stalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stock and ears.

But this is not the only conclusion of sci-

ence, but a universal law of the vegetable

world, by which an all-wise and bountiful

God has provided that each precise species

of plants shall be produced and perpetuated:

The forest land, for centuries subject to a

mighty growth from year to year, not only

increase in fertility, but an annual top-dress-

ing, fitted to the purpose for which it was

planted, and composed by the unerring hand

of Deity, but also from year to year, has some-

thing to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal

world there is a wise provision, that each

shall be sustained and reproduced; and as

these natural laws are more and more devel-

oped by science, we may expect the pur-

pose of infinite wisdom, as to the vegeta-

ble world will be less frustrated by the hand

of unskillful culture.

BOSTON TRAVELLER.

POISONING BY LEAD IN MACCUBA SNUFF.—Two cases of poisoning, probably by Mac-

cuba snuff, containing red lead, have excited

universal attention in Copenhagen. In the

spring of 1842 M. Dreyer, highly esteemed

as a scholar and a botanist, died shortly after

four months' illness, the symptoms having

been doubtful and their cause difficult to as-

certain. The deceased was much lamented,

but his death had been almost forgotten when

his friend, Dr. Ahrensen, read in journal that

red Maccuba snuff was sometimes adulterated

with red lead. On this he imagined that his

deceased friend, who took a great deal of snuff,

might have been poisoned by it. He, there-

fore, bought some at the shop

where the deceased used to buy his, and found

that it was mixed with a number of large and

SPEECHES. SPEECHES.

The following are Mr. Kennedy's appointments to address his fellow citizens in Allen County.—Dr. Thompson is also expected to be present.

Wednesday, June 7 at McLain's on Piqua road at 3 p. m.

Thursday 8th, at R. McDonald's Adams, 9 a. m.

Heller's Eel River at 4 p. m.

Friday, 9th at Hunter's, Perry, at 10 a. m.

Cedarville at 3 p. m.

Saturday, 10th at Fairport at 10 a. m.

Fort Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.

Saturday June 24, at Ft. Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.

SPEECHES.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright will address their fellow citizens at the following places, and times. It is to be hoped that all parties will attend to hear them.

Muncietown, Monday June 26.

Marion, Tuesday June 27.

Wabash, Wednesday 28, at noon, and La Grange the same evening.

Huntington, Thursday 29.

Fort Wayne, Friday 30, and Saturday July 1st.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDREW KENNEDY.

HON. JAMES WHITCOMB.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, is now on a tour through the State, and will visit here in about a month. His reception every where has been most flattering, and the impression created by his speeches is such as to show that his talents are duly appreciated by his fellow citizens and that he is looked upon as just the man above all others to bring our unfortunate State out of the difficulties in which a long course of Whig mismanagement has involved it. That he is the very man for the present crisis in the affairs of the State cannot be doubted by those who know him. To a clear and discriminating mind and sound judgment, he adds an energy and untiring industry which will enable him to bring the affairs of the State out of the chaos in which the imbecility or want of talent of the present executive and his predecessors have involved it. That his success is feared by those who have so long fattened on the spoils of the State and preyed on its very vitals, is manifested by the fierce and unceasing attacks made upon him by the hired presses of those vampires.

To prevent the public from being misled by the denunciations heaped upon him, and to enable them to form a correct opinion of the true character and qualifications of the man who will doubtless be called to preside over them, we have collected a few facts in relation to his eventful career. By these it will be seen that he is emphatically a *self-made* man; that, almost without the advantages of the common rudiments of education, he has become one of the ripest scholars and most profound lawyers of the age; and that, without friends and family influence, he has by the force of his character and talents alone, raised himself to his present proud eminence. His success is another proof of the happy tendency of our institutions, to develop intellect and reward industry and virtue, and should be an incentive to our youth to persevere in their struggles for eminence.

The parents of Mr. Whitcomb removed at an early day from Vermont and settled in Franklin county, Ohio, then comparatively a wilderness, where James resided from infancy to manhood, and where he imbued that firmness of purpose and independence of character which so generally characterise the inhabitants of the western States. His father being, like most of the pioneers of the west, limited in his means, the greater portion of his time, until he became of age, was spent working on the farm; he had no opportunities of attending *free* a common school, but his parents having taught him to read, he in his early years displayed a fondness for books, and much of that indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge which characterized his after life. Every hour he could snatch from the *severe* labors of the farm, he devoted to the cultivation of his mind. It is related of him, that on one occasion having accidentally fallen in with a small work on chemistry, he became so anxious for a further insight into that science that he walked ten miles to a neighboring village, to request the loan of a work on the subject from a physician who now stands deservedly high in his profession. The doctor, eying the barefooted boy, with some astonishment, asked him if he knew anything upon the science, and thought some short history or school book would better suit him. Young Whitcomb replied he thought he could understand it; he finally was gratified with the work which he punctually returned according to promise, in a few weeks, and Dr. Drake says he had not only studied it, but understood it thoroughly.

After he became of age he taught a school for some time, and while doing this assiduously cultivated his own mind. He early evinced a strong desire to study the languages, a taste which he still cultivates, and having, in opposition to the advice of his friends, procured a Latin Grammar and Dictionary, commenced teaching himself that language. It is said, that when fulfilling the duties of Commissioner of the Land Office in Washington City, he was frequently

found by his friends poring over the pages of some German, Latin, or Italian author, while others were spending their time in idleness or dissipation.

He studied law while teaching school in Kentucky, and pursued his studies with a zeal which showed his determination to become distinguished in his profession. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Indiana, and commenced practice in Bloomington. Here he came in contact with some eminent practitioners, and so well did he sustain himself, that he was soon elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 5th Judicial circuit. The distinction which he gained at the bar induced his fellow citizens to desire his elevation to another sphere of usefulness, and he was elected to the State Senate, although many Democrats objected to his election on the ground of his youth, and thought that an older Democrat should be elected. In the Senate he soon became prominent for his industry, information, and ability, and was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee, where he rendered important service in moulding the laws of our young State. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. During his second term the State Bank of Indiana was chartered. Mr. Whitcomb opposed the charter, being constitutionally opposed to involving the State in debt, by borrowing money for the Bank to speculate on; but since the charter of the bank he was always opposed any measures against it, believing it due to that institution to give it a fair trial.

During his services in the Senate, the Internal Improvement bill passed. He was strongly opposed to involving the State so deeply as to foresee the gigantic scheme proposed would inevitably do. But the counties in his district were much interested and would be greatly benefited by the measure, no less than that three of the contemplated works passed through them, and all the members of the House from those counties were in favor of the system. He nevertheless opposed the bill, until he received instructions from his constituents to vote for it. Being a firm believer in the Democratic doctrine of the right of instruction, he had no alternative but to vote for the bill or resign; and as the session was so advanced, that no successor could be elected if he resigned, and his district would consequently be deprived of a vote on that vital measure, he finally voted for it. He however made every exertion to amend the bill in several particulars, the propriety of which, though in that period of high excitement and phrenzy on the subject of internal improvements overlooked by men of all parties, now manifest to all. He made a masterly speech in opposition to giving the appointment of the members of the board of internal improvements to Gov. Noble. It was understood that the Governor would appoint a commissioner living on each of the eight leading improvements, and that in consequence the whole of the works would be commenced at once. Mr. Whitcomb contended that the State ought not to overload her energies, but that the Legislature should elect the board, and select men in no way connected with or living near any of the works, who would only put such under contract, as the State would be able to complete. Had this system of 'Classification' been adopted there is no doubt our State would have escaped the ruin and prostration which has overtaken her. This speech created a great excitement, but his doctrines were vehemently opposed by the friends of the system, and he was denounced and reproached for arraying himself against what was then thought the interests of the counties he represented—Mr. Whitcomb's proposition was carried 16 to 15. An adjournment was immediately moved by a friend of the System and carried. On re-assembling the vote was re-considered, and the bill passed as it came from the House.

One circumstance may serve to show the strong feeling Mr. Whitcomb's independent and judicious course on the internal improvement question engendered against him. A few days before the bill was introduced, a large democratic convention assembled at Indianapolis to nominate electors of President and Vice President; this convention, unknown to Mr. W., unanimously recommended him to President Jackson for the office of District Judge of the U. S., then vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Park. The President had already nominated Judge Holman, or Mr. Whitcomb would have been appointed. When the Senate adjourned, after Mr. Whitcomb's speech above referred to, several senators and one representative were so much displeased at his course in opposing the apparent interests of his district, that they threatened to write to the President, retracting their recommendation; one is even said to have carried his threats into effect. Though his vote on the final passage of the bill was given with the greatest reluctance, and only in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, we have seen attempts made by his opponents, now the system has become unpopular, to identify him with it, and charge him with being one of the friends of the measure! Conduct so unprincipled only shows to what a depth of degradation a portion of the whig press of this state is sunk, and to what dishonorable means they will resort to defeat the men they so much dread. Their falsehood will recoil on themselves, and convince every unprejudiced mind of the want of principle of a party which can resort to such foul slanders, and must induce many honest citizens to show their reprobation by sustaining the man against whom they are directed.

At the state convention to which we have alluded Mr. Whitcomb prepared the address, at the request of the state central committee. It was, like every thing emanating from his pen, perspicuous and forcible. It discusses the leading questions of the day in a manner calculated to turn the attention of the people from mere controversy about men to the more important one of principles. It is worthy the perusal of every young man who wishes to know the real question at issue between the parties which have so long divided our country.

In 1836 Mr. Whitcomb was unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. The sales at that time, and for a few years previous, were unprecedentedly large, and the business of the department very much behind, and

in much confusion. He introduced a system of order, regularity, and industry into his office, and soon brought up all matters of business, although many had suggested it could not be done without engaging a large number of extra clerks. Mr. Whitcomb was indefatigable in his labor in this department, and set an example of industry to his clerks; in order to induce them to follow it he promoted them in proportion to the amount and neatness of the work performed by each. A large proportion of the clerks in his office were whigs, and those who were worthy were promoted in preference to those whose political views agreed with his own, but whose want of application to business rendered them less deserving. This course gave offence to some of his political friends, and he was urged to remove the whig clerks. This he declined saying he always took the liberty of expressing his own opinion and he was willing to concede to others the same privilege.

When Harrison came into office, he declined to remove Mr. Whitcomb. Mr. Tyler however, was imposed upon by Ewing, his secretary of the Treasury to appoint another in his place. As the Treasury department has the control of the land office, Mr. Tyler gave way to Mr. Ewing; though had he been as well acquainted with the real character of the Secretary as he now is, Mr. Whitcomb would not have been removed. The satisfactory manner in which the business of the land office was conducted during Mr. Whitcomb's term of service is known to all; and to him is our state indebted for the grant of law for continuing the Wabash and Erie Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute. The attorney general had reported against the legality of the grant; but Mr. Whitcomb's able report in its favor were so clear and conclusive that they prevailed, and the grant was made to the state. His services on this occasion will be long remembered by the citizens of Indiana, particularly those interested in the Wabash and Erie Canal.

In his political principles Mr. W. is well known to be a firm and consistent democrat: candid in the expression of his own opinions, and liberal and courteous towards those who differ with him. The distinguishing characteristic of his mind, is his great power of reasoning. He never attempts to appeal to men's passions, but always addresses himself to their reason. In his arguments he is clear and distinct in stating his positions; and his premises once admitted, the demonstration follows as certainly as any demonstration in Euclid.

When in the Senate he did not speak often nor at much length; but what he did say was always to the point, and so clearly and strongly expressed, that there was no mistaking his meaning. When he rose the members were sure he had something to say worthy of their attention. In every position in which Mr. Whitcomb has been placed, he has shown himself equal to the duties devolving upon him. As a legislator, he was, from his great practical knowledge and in formation and eminent talents, of great service to his constituents and the state at large. And when in office at Washington City his aptitude and business habits made him a favorite with all who transacted business at the General Land Office.

Such is the man the democracy of Indiana have selected to be their standard bearer in the coming contest, and unless the people are recreant to their best interest the measure of his usefulness is not yet full.

CANAL CELEBRATION.

The approaching celebration of the completion of our canal, will, we expect, be numerously attended. We hear, verily that the inhabitants of every town along the line feel the liveliest interest and are preparing to participate. The Toledo Guards, and the companies in Lafayette, and probably other places, will be here. We have no doubt there will be as many come as all the boats on the canal can accommodate.

The committee of arrangements have selected a grove on the farm of Col. T. Swaine as the place at which the exercises of the day will be held. It is a beautiful site, exactly suited for the occasion, large enough to accommodate the vast crowd who will assemble, and sufficiently shaded from the sun to be pleasant and agreeable.

President Tyler intends visiting the celebration at Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst. Great preparations are making by the authorities of New York (through which city he passes on his route) to give him a reception suitable to the dignity of the station he occupies as ruler over 17 millions of freemen.

It is said the President intends visiting his sister, Mrs. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, previous to his return to Washington. If he should it is not improbable that he may honor us with a visit at our celebration. An invitation has been forwarded him.

Business on the Wabash and Erie Canal.—The business on the canal this season far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. There have been, since the commencement of navigation 204 clearances of boats from the Collector's office in this city. Tolls have been paid on 168,093 lbs. merchandise; 115,980 lbs flour; 26,670 lbs wheat; 1,877 barrels salt; 20,111 lbs flaxseed; 2,373 cords wood; 1,021 perch stone, 106,674 lbs iron, nails, castings, and other articles not enumerated.

Amount of toll rec'd May, 1843, \$1432.04
do do 1842, 275.26
do do 1841, 363.28
do do 1840, 116.91
do do 1839, 303.64

Davy Levy, the late Democratic delegate, has been re-elected to Congress from Florida.

A public dinner was given to Daniel Webster by the merchants of Baltimore, on his retiring from the cabinet. It was expected that Daniel would on that occasion 'define his position,' and his speech was looked forward to with some interest. He has not, however, determined yet 'where he must go,'—consequently he did not commit himself; his speech referred entirely to the Ashburton treaty, and commercial affairs.—The number of guests present was very small.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate the proportion stand 25 whigs, 23 Democrats, and 1 (Mr. Bates) impracticable. Three vacancies, who were in Tennessee, one in Maryland. These, when filled, will most probably be all Democrats, giving to the ascendancy in that body.

In the House, of 85 members already chosen, 67 are Democrats and 18 Whigs. In the late Congress the same States sent 51 Whigs, 48 Democrats; showing a slight 'change' in the views of the people on matters and things in general.

The election in the remainder of the States, together with the number of members to which they are entitled, are as follows:

Members.

Maine, 2d Monday in Sept.	7
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in Sept.	4
Rhode Island, undetermined	2
Massachusetts, June 26th	4
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in Oct.	5
Pennsylvania, " "	24
Ohio, " "	21
Maryland, 1st Wednesday in Oct.	6
North Carolina, 1st Monday in Aug.	9
Alabama, " "	7
Mississippi, 1st Monday in Aug.	4
Louisiana, 1st Monday in July,	4
Tennessee, 1st week in August,	11
Kentucky, " "	10
Indiana, " "	10
Illinois, " "	7
Michigan, 1st Monday in Oct.	3

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BELIEGEMENT EDITORS.—A fight almost.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says:

The editor of the Painesville Telegraph is mad with us. All we have to say, if he wants to fight, let him name the day and place to meet and we'll wallop him like blaze! Hail Cu-

by! This the Painesville Telegraph responds: 'Fake your time Miss Lucy'—and see that you have room to exercise the 'better part of valor.' We are Captain of the Geauga Guards—mind that. Tau-uu de luktum, tu-dal-ikum?

On seeing this the editor of the Plain Dealer concludes that on the whole, he won't fight.—Discretion is the better half of valor, and second thought, especially on such subjects, are always best.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Whitcomb presented an admirable paper on the tariff to the state Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis on the 9th January last. This has been printed in a pamphlet, and extensively circulated, and has also been copied by most of the democratic papers in the state; we

intend to commence the publication of it in a week or two, and bespeak for it a calm and dispassionate perusal by all our readers—the whig part of them especially. The arguments against a protective tariff are so strong, and so clearly and plainly expressed, that we do not see why any citizen of Indiana can be in favor of it after reading them.

The whigs were greatly alarmed at the appearance of this pamphlet, knowing it was calculated to remove the errors under which so many labored, and open their eyes to their true interest. As an antidote, it was determined to publish a reply, and Gov. Bigger not being deemed competent, Oliver H. Smith was engaged in the task. He has produced a wishy-washy affair, which he denominates 'the other side of [opposite] of facts for the people.' It is so weak a production that but few whig papers have ventured to publish it—evn the Indiana Journal only copies extracts from it, well knowing that the entire work contains so many contradictions and absurdities that it would do more harm than good to the cause of whiggery. Several of the Democratic papers have offered to their whig neighbors to insert Whitcomb's, but we believe not one has accepted the offer.

We have been desirous to publish the following 'private' circular received by a whig in this vicinity, requesting subscriptions for Smith's pamphlet. We should like to know if Barnett, the editor of the Journal and publisher of the pamphlet, had authority to use the names of the whig central committee, appended to this circular. We should also like to know what Democratic editors have refused to publish Smith's pamphlet, if their whig neighbors would do the same with Whitcomb's; and what whig editors have made any such proposal. The assertion we think, is the other side of fact.

(Private.)

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1843.

DEAR SIR;

We have taken the liberty herewith to mail to you address a few numbers, designed as specimens, of the reply of Hon. O. H. Smith to the Tariff pamphlet of James Whitcomb. The importance of a thorough dissemination of this valuable document need not be urged upon you, and it can only be circulated by the aid of the good friends of the cause throughout the State. To defend it from circulation on newspapers, it is to be submitted to all the dangers of an incorrect publication, beside the delay, and the subdivision of its arguments, from week to week—to say nothing of the cumbersome form of such publications. In its present shape it is furnished as revised by the author, as a whole, and in a shape readily to be preserved.

The State Central Committee have already discharged expenses and collected funds from the county of Marion and through their own members, to an amount tenfold exceeding all the returns from the balance of the State. They have done this willingly, but they are able to do more. Our opponents are every where distributing the falsehoods denominated Facts, which Mr. Smith has refuted. The Editors of that party decline the publication of the reply, although the Whig Editors of the State have, generally, proposed to lay before their readers the production of Mr. Whitcomb, upon that condition. Our friends would be compelled to sell to those who buy from him, our producers are consequently shut out of the British market. If but a moderate duty had been laid upon these articles, a large trade in produce from the west would have sprung up between the farmers of that region and the manufacturers of Great Britain. The former would have taken manufactured goods in exchange for their produce, and the latter would in turn have increased demand for cotton to supply the country

Contemplated Emigration of Germans.—
Texas.—Among the many projects for colonization which have lately been brought forward, it is interesting to learn that twenty-four German princes and noblemen have subscribed several hundred thousand florins to a joint stock, (the shares at 6,000 florins) and have purchased a considerable tract of land in the republic of Texas, who have concluded the purchase with the President of the republic, and are now on their way home.—Count C—, in Mayence, who was in the Austrian service, has the direction of the whole affair. The humane object of this undertaking is to enable the share-holders to procure for their subjects who emigrate a sure means of subsistence in America.—Should the plan succeed, it will be much enlarged by an increase of the funds.—*Magdeburg Journal April 13.*

LOUISVILLE THEATRE BURNT.—We hear that the Louisville Theatre was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, together with several adjoining houses. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Arrest of the Sheriff of New York.—Sheriff Hart, of this city, was yesterday taken into custody by the Coronet, on numerous writs issued against him by persons having executions in his hands, amounting to many thousands of dollars, for which his securities are responsible. It is presumed that the duties of the office will be performed during the remainder of the term, which terminates this fall, by Mr. Deputy Westervelt, as no person who could be selected by the Governor at this late period, would be desirous of the office, and enter the securities required for the performance of the duties.—*N. Y. Herald*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—During a severe storm of thunder and lightning, at Charlestown, S. C., a Buzzard flying at a considerable elevation, with a number of others, was struck by the fluid, and, after a few gyrations, fell dead among a company of soldiers who were marching through the streets.

Botts.—Like his namesake among the horses John Minor Botts has kill'd the party which fed him, and then died himself. Some of his last words were a detail of conversation between him and President Tyler. Surely the word is as good as any. In the agonies of dissolution, how his oath. In the agonies of dissolution, however, the mind of this distinguished statesman is evidently erratic, but his memory much too good.

We think Botts ought to stop. He only promised to 'head him or die,' and being dead, the promise is performed. He ought now to rest—*requiescat in pace*, as the tombstones say.—*Kendall's Expositor*.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BOTTs.—Mr. Botts, since his recent defeat when a candidate for Congress, is surely beside himself. He has come out in a long statement, made under his hand, in which he labors to destroy Mr. Tyler's character both in public and private life. Mr. Tyler, in a letter addressed to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, from his residence in Charles City County, Va., where he is now on a short visit, repels Mr. Botts' gross attack on his private character.

BOTTs' gross attack on his private character, in an able and dignified manner, & promises to hand over for publication "certain papers which may be calculated to throw some light on the extraordinary statements founded upon the still more extraordinary memory of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTs," in reference to the President's political career.—*Westminster Democrat*.

AUGUST ELECTION.
We are authorised to announce LUCIEN P. FERRY as a candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature. We are desired by "Many Citizens" to nominate DAN'L. REID as candidate for Assessor of Allen County.

RUEBEN J. DAWSON, Esq. of D. Kalb County, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, Esq. of Fort Wayne, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

HORATIO M. SLACK, Esq. of Noble county, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.

DIED—Of consumption in Jefferson township Allen Co. Indiana, June 23d, ALEXANDER McDougal, aged 20 years and 15 days.

More Goods, And Cheaper than ever!
SINCEAR & CHITTENDEN are now receiving a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Quinceare, &c. &c. at their store on the east side of Huron and Barnet's brick building, which will be sold low for cash or produce. Further particulars next week. June 3, 1843.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the clerk of the Huntington Circuit Court, on the estate of George A. Fife, late of Huntington County, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present the same for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent. WILLIAM SHEARER, Adm'r. Huntington, April 28th 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the clerk of the Allen Probate Court, on the estate of Reuben Rice, deceased, late of Allen county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to file them for settlement. The estate is supposed solvent. F. P. BANDALL, Adm'r. June 1, 1843.

Administrator's Sale.
THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Reuben Rice, deceased, will sell at public Auction, at the Residence of Daniel Reid, on the 23d of June, one yoke of oxen, one 2 year old colt, and some other property, belonging to the estate of Rice and deceased. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note and security. F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r. June 2, 1843.

House and Lots for Sale.
THE undersigned offer for sale a neat and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and two lots, with every necessary convenience for private residence, pleasantly situated in the Rock Hill addition to the city of Fort Wayne. Will be sold low for cash or approved payment. For terms enquire of the undersigned. THOMAS JOHNSON, H. WILLIAMS. June 2, 1843.

New Goods! New Goods!
WE have this week received from New York a fresh supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery & Hardware, which makes our assortment complete. J. W. TOWNELEY, & Co. Fort Wayne Saturday May 27.

Nails & Glass.
100 Kgs. Eastern Nails, 100 boxes Glass, for sale by J. W. TOWNELEY & Co. May 27 1843.

Oranges and Lemons.
20 Boxes for sale by J. W. TOWNELEY & Co. May 27 1843.

WHITE LEAD.
50 Kgs. White Lead for sale by J. W. TOWNELEY & Co. May 27 1843.

SALT.
50 Bbls. Lake Salt—cheap for cash. J. W. TOWNELEY & Co. May 27 1843.

FORT WAYNE MARKET—Wholesale Prices
Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.
Beef, cwt. \$2 50 Pork, 1 50
Lard, lb. 4 Butter, lb. 6
Cheese, lb. 6 Bacon, 3 4
Flour, bbl. 3 75 Wheat bush. 50
Rye, 25 Oats, 18
Corn, 31 Potatoes, 18
Onions, 50 Beans, 50
Peas, 50 Eggs, doz. 4
Dried Apples, 75 Whiskey gal. 20
Cranberries, 1 00 Salt, bbl. 1 62

NEW VOLUME OF THE LADIES' COMPANION, AND LITERARY EXPOSITOR,

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, NEW YORK.
THE volumes of this old and popular magazine commence with the May and November numbers, and will be printed in a larger type.

At the urgent solicitation of thousands of subscribers and readers, the 'LADIES' COMPANION' in future, will be printed in a larger type. The general complaint has been, that the size of the type upon which the work has been printed since the commencement, was too small. To obviate such combinations, a splendid font of new Burgoise type, which is a size larger than that for which it has been purchased from the foundry of George Bruce & Co., of this city—upon which the 'Ladies' Companion' and 'Literary Expositor' will hereafter be printed, commencing with the May number, 1843. To give greater strength to the literary character of the Magazine, the valuable aid Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, and William W. Snowden.

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L. P. FERRY.
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the courts of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPTCY LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

References—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McClellan, Esq.
F. Compton, Esq.
Capt. Joe. Morgan.
Hon. Jas. W. Borden.
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams Co.
W. J. White, Esq. Noble Co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben Co.
Col. J. D. Dure, Logansport.

Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street.
y9

F. P. RANDALL.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Ham's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842.
29.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE.

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30, 1841.

COOMBS & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
Will attend to all civil business at law or in Chancery entrusted to their care. Office on Clinton street, half way between Hamilton and Williams' store and the Bank.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of EWING & BRACKENRIDGE will please call on R. Brackenridge and pay up.
Feb. 2 1843.
y32.

J. S. FANCHER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia-street, nearly opposite the post-office.
March 4, 1842.
y33.

E. P. COLEICK,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

May be found at the office of D. H. Coleick, on Berry-street, two doors east of the Market House.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 23, 1842.
y26.

QUEENSWAY AND CHINA,
GLASS, WARE, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

JUNIATA IRON & NAILS of every size,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscribers have on hand a general assortment of Medicines which they will sell, consisting in part of the following:

Opium and Glauber Salts.
Cream Tartar.
Sulphur.
Castor Oil & Olive Oil.
Turkey Opium.
Jalap, Quinine.
Rhubarb.
Paregoric.
Batumon's drops.
Nerve and bone Liniment,
Senna & Manna.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Jan. 28, 1843.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURG respectively inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Compton and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE & JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes [one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes] which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbée, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no expense to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our country. We state with a superior article of all descriptions of paper ever made.

Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper; Bonnet boards, &c. &c.

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say, that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLS CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNETS, &c., which they will sell at reasonable prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!

F. TINCKHAM invites the farmers to call at his old establishment, west of R. W. Tay, for's store, on Columbia-street, and see the quality and prices of his furniture and Furniture. A general assortment will be constantly kept on hand.

Also, 300 Saw Logs wanted. Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar or Maple, to be delivered at Ewing's mill on Cedar creek; Thompson & Miller's, leather dam; Owen's, Browning's or Fairfield's, on St. Mary's; Bixley's, on Abbot; Stinson, New Haven; the Bixley's, on Abbot; Stinson, New Haven; the Bixley's, in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 31, 1842.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE redesigned, have entered into partnership the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will make to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for oak, lumber, or country produce.

Persons from a distance will meet us attention. T. M. MILLER, JOHN M. MILLER.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE
United States Magazine

AND
Democratic Review.

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

JOHN L. O'NEILLAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—those together with others, in its purely literary department, whose same political designation is not yet determined. Among them may be particularly named:

Barnard, J. F. Cooper, Augustin Bell, Whitelock, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Bent, and Win, Hawthorne, Daverick, Parkinson, Brewster, Brownson, Cameron, J. L. Jackson, Tilden, Taft, Weston, Bryant, C. J. Ingall, Mrs. Sedgwick.

The most able Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by those most intelligent critics during the past year, are alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able band.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.

It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the coming year, and which will be executed in fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of the city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,

Hon. Silas Wright of New York,

James Buchanan of Penn.

John C. Calhoun of S. Carolina,

T. H. Benton of Missouri,

R. J. Walker of Mississippi,

Theodore Weld of Mass.

C. C. Canfield of New York,

Governor Don, Rhode Island,

Porter of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of 'home production,' according to the facility of obtaining.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine pledge themselves that it will be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington.

It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter like. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthly journals.

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All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to

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THE PRESENT SEASON.

It should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period, because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the blood, produce a full state of blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not necessarily death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humor which is not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them.

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